EDUCATION NUMBER

The CRISIS

Vol. 20—No. 3 JULY, 1920 Whole No. 117

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Julia Price Burrell,
St. Helena Island, Frogmore, S. C.

TEACHERS!

Please send me 150 additional copies of the June BROWNIES' BOOK (100 copies were received yesterday). Please send by return mail if possible. The children can scarcely wait for each new number.

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I think the BROWNIES' BOOK is tremendously interesting. I am teaching in a school for boys and they all enjoy reading it so much. I wish you had more about our colored heroes. I am very anxious that my boys become acquainted with the deeds of the great men and women of our race.

Nannie E. Jewell,
St. Louis, Mo.

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Audrey Wright,
Washington, D. C.

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 20—No. 3 JULY, 1920 Whole No. 117

PICTURES

Page

COVER. Portrait of Eva R. Marshall.

PICTURES OF 84 GRADUATES.

ARTICLES

WEAKNESSES OF THE NEGRO COLLEGE. G. David Houston 122

THE YEAR IN NEGRO EDUCATION. M. G. Allison 126

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL GUARD. Hon. Newton D. Baker ... 137

BROWN LEAVES. A Poem. Winifred Virginia Jordan 137

THE WISE GUYS OF UNOBIA 138

AN ANSWER. Senator Medill McCormick 138

PEONAGE IN GEORGIA 139

DEPARTMENTS

OPINION 117

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE 132

THE LOOKING GLASS 141

THE HORIZON 145

THE AUGUST CRISIS

The August CRISIS will be Vacation Number, and will carry the first half of a new novelette by Jessie Fauset. The September CRISIS will be Haitian Number. The October CRISIS will be Homes Number. Send us photographs

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Educational Institutions continued on page 150

THE CRISIS

Vol. 20. No. 3 JULY, 1920 Whole No. 117

Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

IN GEORGIA

THE eleventh annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. marked an epoch. For the first time since Reconstruction a radical Negro organization, whose aims were well known and clearly enunciated, has met openly in the center of the South and demanded without equivocation:

The right to vote
The Federal suppressing of lynching
Free compulsory common school training
The abolition of "Jim Crow" cars
Decent conditions of labor and wage.

To those white Southerners who despite their education and training and despite their deep and passionate convictions stood for and insisted on fair play for us, we hold out hearty hands in greeting and fellowship. We know as they know that this meeting does not mean the conversion of the white South. By no means. The South was never more determined than today to keep the Negro "in his place". Moreover among the audiences which aggregated perhaps 15,000 persons during the four days, less than 50 were *southern* whites.

Why then did our meeting mark an epoch?

For two reasons:

1. It marked a decision on the part of the leaders of the white South that it is no longer wise to prevent Negroes from openly expressing their grievances.

2. It marked the realization by the whole country that there is no difference of aim and desire between the southern and northern Negro.

For fifty years the white South backed by organized northern philanthropy has attempted to gag the black man. By charity, promises, cajolery, threats and mob law it has made it next to impossible for the Negro to complain in the South and if he complained in the North about the South it was plausibly explained that he did not know what he was talking about; that only southern Negroes knew southern conditions and they were silent and satisfied!

Again, if northern Negroes presumed to go into the South they not only faced the "Jim Crow" car and the threat of the mob but they were branded as dangerous "agitators" seeking to stir up the quiet and happy southern Negroes; their words were distorted and twisted or entirely suppressed and to cap the climax the ubiquitous "white folks' nigger" appeared, denounced the intruders and lauded the lynchers to the skies.

The firm, unwavering stand of the Atlanta Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. brought these tactics to naught. The "white folks' nigger" lost his glib tongue. Hurried conferences between whites and blacks convinced the whites that the blacks demanded this meeting, that their objects were lawful and that the only trouble that

could ensue would come from the whites.

Finally, there can be no doubt but that a small portion of the white South is thinking and learning. To them THE CRISIS and the N. A. A. C. P. hold out frank hands of fellowship. But we do this without shuffling or deception. We black folk demand the rights of men—no more, no less. Are you with us or against us? If you are with us we are with you, willing to toil and strive in patience and bloody sweat for a real American democracy. But if you are against us there is no compromise possible. It is fight and fight to the bitter end.

TWO METHODS

A VIGILANCE Committee in Des Moines, Iowa, under Mrs. L. B. Smith, has arranged the following program for the care of colored children in mixed schools:

1. OUR POLICY:
   - (a) To establish friendly relations with teachers and school authorities
   - (b) To urge parents to wash and dress their children properly
   - (c) Help with poverty and truancy
   - (d) Arrange home work and tuition for the backward

II. THIS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE which endeavors to fit the colored American child for the public school will deftly intertwine their effort in the mission:

- (a) To make colored children realize that being "colored" is a normal beautiful thing
- (b) To make them know that other colored children have grown into beautiful, useful and famous persons
- (c) To turn their little hurts and resentments into emulation, ambition and love of their own homes and companions
- (d) To inspire them to prepare for definite occupation and duties with a broad spirit of sacrifice
- (e) To teach universal love and brotherhood for all little folks—black, brown, yellow and white
- (f) To teach them delicately a code of honor and action in their relation with white children

III. WE ask the coöperation of all the teachers and principals in helping us to accomplish this splendid duty at this critical hour.

Mr. L. F. Artis, assistant secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. writes us from Indianapolis:

It will interest you, I feel sure, to know of a piece of work that has just been completed here in Indianapolis, the effect of which is quite favorable.

Under the direction of the Industrial Department of the Colored Men's Branch of the Y. M. C. A. a vocational guidance conference was held with every colored boy who was graduated from the 8A grammar grades at the spring term. The hearty support and interest of the supervising principals of the colored schools and of the teachers of the schools concerned brought a full measure of success to the effort.

The purpose of the conferences was threefold: To urge a continuance in high school of every boy; to guide those who MUST stop school and enroll them in a night high school; and to suggest high school courses in relation to future life-work. Each boy was carefully charted on a psychological analysis sheet. His temperamental and hereditary qualities were considered and his school history was added. The personal choice of his future vocation was secured from each boy and a thorough effort was made to correlate native endowments and vocational choices. Only two colored boys in the entire city failed to enter the local high schools.

A group of experienced men has been formed into a Vocational Guidance Committee which any boy in the city can consult and talk over the problem of his life-work. It is also purposed to carefully follow-up the boys who were interviewed in this manner with the aim of guiding their young and fertile minds into profitable lines of endeavor.

This plan, we feel sure, could be put into operation in a number of our larger cities with marked success and with great potentialities for rendering a much needed service.

Finally, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity during the week of June 6-12 put on an enthusiastic and nation-wide "drive" to encourage colored boys and girls to go to High School and College. These efforts are the ones that tell. May they spread widely.

RACE INTELLIGENCE

FOR a century or more it has been the dream of those who do not believe Negroes are human that their wish should find some scientific basis. For years they depended on the weight of the human brain, trusting that the al-

leged underweight of less than a thousand Negro brains, measured without reference to age, stature, nutrition or cause of death, would convince the world that black men simply could not be educated. Today scientists acknowledge that there is no warrant for such a conclusion and that in any case the absolute weight of the brain is no criterion of racial ability.

Measurements of the bony skeleton followed and great hopes of the scientific demonstration of race inferiority were held for a while. But they had to be surrendered when Zulus and Englishmen were found in the same dolichocephalic class.

Then came psychology: the children of the public schools were studied and it was discovered that some colored children ranked lower than white children. This gave wide satisfaction even though it was pointed out that the average included most of both races and that considering the educational opportunities and social environment of the races the differences were measurements simply of the ignorance and poverty of the black child's surroundings.

Today, however, all is settled. "A workably accurate scientific classification of brain power" has been discovered and by none other than our astute army officers. The tests were in two sets for literates and illiterates and were simplicity itself. For instance, among other things the literates were asked in three minutes "to look at each row of numbers below and on the two dotted lines write the two numbers that should come next."

3	4	5	6	7	8	...	...
8	7	6	5	4	3	...	...
10	15	20	25	30	35	...	...
81	27	9	3	1	⅓	...	...
1	4	9	16	25	36	...	...
16	17	15	18	14	19	...	...
3	6	8	16	18	36	...	...

Illiterates were asked, for example, to complete pictures where the net was missing in a tennis court or a ball in a bowling alley!

For these tests were chosen 4730 Negroes *from Louisiana and Mississippi* and 28,052 white recruits *from Illinois*. The result? Do you need to ask? M. R. Trabue, Director, Bureau of Educational Service, Columbia University, assures us that the intelligence of the average southern Negro is equal to that of a 9-year-old white boy and that we should arrange our educational program to make "waiters, porters, scavengers and the like" of most Negroes!

Is it conceivable that a great university should employ a man whose "science" consists of such utter rot?

A QUESTION

CONSIDER, my pale friends, what should be done in cases such as these:

At the recent convention of the Y. W. C. A. at Cleveland a final banquet was arranged at the Hotel Statler. This hotel refused to admit the forty colored delegates who were in attendance. Instead of removing the banquet to any one of several other first class hotels which have never drawn the color line, a separate banquet for the colored delegates was given in the dining-room of the Y. W. C. Á.

At New Orleans the annual convention of the National Conference of Social Work met. At first all the sectional meetings were arranged in white hotels which would not admit Negroes even to attend the meetings. When the conference threatened to withdraw on this account other meeting places were hastily arranged. At the evening mass meeting five rows of seats for Negroes were *roped off* in the gallery. Only two Negroes attended. At one of the meetings when a Negro arose to speak, Miss Jean Gordon, a leading progressive southern white woman, withdrew: "I'm not going to stay and listen to a nigger speak," she said. Governor-elect

Parker of Louisiana, who represents the best white people of the state and has just beaten the "ring", made a speech filled with reactionary sentiment and invective against Negroes. Finally when the conference was compelled to ask pledges to cover a deficit, a Newark Negro rose and pledged $50, "despite the insults we have endured, because we do not believe that the attitude of the city is the attitude of the conference."

Now what shall we do in such cases? Shall we be silent? The white press is unanimously silent. Is this the best method? Will silence improve matters at future conferences? Does it show greater love for one's fellowman to ignore his sins or to point them out?

SOLDIERS

THE statement by the Secretary of War in this number is a most disappointing pronouncement. It means that the Negro-hating section of the General Staff has had its way and that Negroes in the National Guard are not to be treated as soldiers; that, taking advantage of a strained interpretation of the law, Negro militia is not to be organized as an integral part of the state guard, but is to be regarded as potentially in separate divisions. This, however, would call for training in all arms of the service and by inference it would demand Negro officers. To avoid this the Negro militia units are to be admitted to none of the arms of the service but organized as "pioneers" from which in case of stress either laborers or real soldiers could be recruited.

If the United States Army used half as much brains and ingenuity to make an effective fighting machine as it uses to exclude the Negro as an officer and soldier it might in time escape the derision of the military world.

Let this nonsense cease. Let us make organized and systematic demand on the War Department for:

1. *The organization of colored units as integral parts of state organizations;* or

2. *The organization of a National Colored Corps with Negro officers.*

LATIN

THE principal of a State school for Negroes writes us:

"For seven years I contended for the right to make this school available for such students as desired to prepare for college or professional schools as well as for those who would go at once to work as teachers or in some other way to earn a livelihood.

"In consequence I have been called stupid and stubborn. Stupid because I could not see the wonderful advantages of dedicating all efforts to the study and teaching of the farm, and stubborn because unwilling to yield unreservedly to the advice of those who did see.

"Under threat of loss of the Federal appropriation our board of trustees at last ordered me to cease the teaching of Latin. Something of a compromise was made when it was agreed that except for the Latin we should have a course equivalent to that in the accredited high schools of the state."

Why does this man insist on "Latin?" some will ask. Do colored people especially crave for Latin and Greek? No. But as long as the leading Northern colleges require Latin in their entrance examinations our schools must meet that requirement or our children will be refused admission. When the great colleges recognize the educational value of other studies beside the classics, we will be ready to adopt other studies but for Negro fitting schools voluntarily and alone to cut themselves off from the educational system of the land as established by the white universities, is suicide.

HELEN F. CRAWFORD
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WEAKNESSES OF THE NEGRO COLLEGE

G. David Houston

RECONSTRUCTION is the watchword of the age! While political, educational, and social institutions are hearkening to its cry, the Negro college is still standing aloof in its mediaeval tendencies, apparently deaf to the newer demands of the age. In fact, the most disheartening aspect of the Negro's advancement is reflected in his unpardonable neglect of his own college; for the same mildewed objective of making professing Christians and developing prospective preachers still prevails in the minds of trustee boards. The Negro college is hemmed in so tightly by adamant walls of religious dogmatism that it cannot be expected to take an outstanding place among American institutions of learning. True, its alumni have frequently ranked among the most distinguished thinkers of America, but, generally, not before they first have breathed the religious and academic freedom of other institutions.

The first obvious weakness of the Negro college lies in the delusion that the president *must be* a "Minister of the Gospel". It is not essential that he be an educator of ripe and successful experience, or a scholar of copious industry and promising renown, or an administrator of tried and approved judgment. He need only be "a man of soul", with sufficient zeal and fervor to lead benighted souls out of the land of darkness. Thus the curriculum becomes evangelized, and so many practices of the church are introduced that like Franklin's Presbyterians, "the more you darn them, the more they grow." As a most natural consequence of this religious domination, the Negro college is more of a mediaeval monastery than a modern and progressive institution of academic freedom and initiative. Thus the Negro college is becoming more and more repulsive to the broadminded, liberal-thinking Negro professor, who is more ambitious to direct the training of promising minds, or to make some recognized contribution to education, than to establish an enviable record for chapel and prayer-meeting attendance.

This monastery type of college may have been invaluable during the pioneer period of the Negro college. Perhaps in those days, every recitation was properly opened with a prayer-meeting and closed with a revival service; but the modern Negro professor is too far removed from the influences of those days to accept, without vigorous protest, many of the practices of half a century ago. The educated Negro yearns for freedom—political, religious, and academic. Just the other day, he helped to dethrone oppression. He cannot be persuaded, argued, or cajoled into any type of serfdom. He inhales the love of freedom in his very being. Accordingly, he is becoming more and more tenacious of his privilege of worshipping the Supreme Being in a manner suited to his own views of duty. College professors, who merit the distinction of their title, are men of enlightened views—magnanimous in their character—of warm and ardent feelings. Such men are sure to be jealous of their right to serve God as they see fit, and a clash is inevitable whenever any fanatical college president tries to force upon them his notion of religious devotion. There is but slender chance of attracting and holding scholarly colored men, as long as their worth to a college is measured by their chapel attendance. The triumph of the most progressive American colleges has come through the divorcement of religious dogmatism and mental discipline. The Negro college should emulate such examples.

The Negro youth, moreover, needs less preaching and more teaching. He has heard about every possible sermon that can be preached on preparing for death. He needs a few now on preparing for life. His preachers have been altogether too numerous; for many who have had the most virtue in their mouths, have had the least in their bosoms. There is really more genuine Christian training in placing before the impressionable college youth, in his several classrooms, men of strong personality, independent thought, and exemplary character, than there can possibly be in the various extrinsic agencies employed by the Negro college. It is time now to modernize the Negro college youth, by liberating

him. It is questionable if the preacher-president is the kind of emancipator that is needed. The white colleges, with the notable exception of denominational schools, have virtually declared that the day of the preacher-president has passed. The Negro college should follow their lead.

The second glaring weakness of the Negro college—and one which must be discussed frankly in the light of present day conditions—is the mistake of calling a white man to the presidency. By some strange lapse of reasoning, many Negroes feel that their college is better administered by a white president. They argue that a white man brings prestige and money to a Negro college. Some even maintain that a colored president could not secure the respect and co-operation of his fellow colored professors.

Now as a matter of fact, these cloistered or fugitive virtues of a white president are like many statistics; they make more noise than their intrinsic worth justifies. Neither the prestige nor the income of any Negro college has ever been appreciably augmented by the administration of a white president. In these days of intricate relations between the races, it is impossible for a Negro college to attract a well qualified white man to the presidency. A white man who wears the measurements of a college president will experience no difficulty in securing a high administrative berth in one of the hundreds of white colleges, which can offer him much more fascinating inducements than a Negro college. Moreover, every white president of a Negro college is socially ostracized. His own people will not receive him cordially, and he has no desire to mingle too freely with his sable charges. Once he presides over a Negro college, he loses all chances of being called to a white college presidency. Obviously, no young, scholarly, and progressive white man, looking for a career, is going to accept the presidency of a Negro college. Only two types of white men are attracted in these days; namely, the one whose career is just about spent, and now wants a "retirement job"; and the other who finds that his remuneration as president of a Negro college is far in excess of any amount that his talents can bring him from his own people. The oft-repeated "spirit of sacrifice" has more rhetoric than truth in it.

This unfortunate situation is sure to place over scholarly Negroes eager for a career, a very ordinary white man who is inferior in intelligence, experience, and ability. What a sad outlook for the Negro scholar! After he spends years in study, ripens with experience, and aspires to the coveted professorship, the very best he can hope for in the field of education is a position under a conspicuously incompetent white president. Small wonder that the best Negro minds are going into the other professions!

The most lamentable phase of this abominable situation is that a weak white president is sure to try to destroy his strongest colored professors, for he is sure to feel uncomfortable in their presence, and knows that he cannot control them. He, however, enjoys a strategic position, for he alone has access to the trustee board. Consequently, the grossest kinds of injustice in matters of professorial promotions, increased compensation, and the like, are vindictively practised. Whenever a question of increase in salary arises, preferment is sure to be given to the white professors, although the colored professors do the work and give the college whatever prestige it enjoys. Atlanta's prestige has always rested upon Dr. DuBois; Fisk's, upon Dr. Haynes; and Howard's, upon Dean Miller. Match these names with those of white professors in the same institutions. The sober truth is that there is no white professor holding a chair in a Negro college, in these days, who could hold the leg of a stool in a reputable white college. But aside from the palpable injustice of giving poorly equipped white men positions which ought to be filled by well equipped colored men, there is another tendency which is overlooked. These white professors have almost no sympathy with the Negro youth's aspirations. It is not uncommon, therefore, for such professors to discourage their students, and point to the approach to manhood by the "back door", rather than by the "front door".

This condition of the Negro college is entirely unnecessary. The race has produced men fully qualified and competent to administer the affairs of the college. In fact, the most successfully conducted Negro college is administered by a colored president, and its possibilities are limited only by its denominationalism. Elementary,

secondary and normal schools are intrusted to the administration of educated Negroes. Why should the college furnish the exception? One of the most worthy incentives to scholarly endeavor on the part of the boy in the Negro high school comes through the realization that it is possible for him some day to become principal of that school. Booker T. Washington, cautious but sagacious, realized what an inspiring effect an entirely colored faculty had upon colored students, and consequently appointed only colored persons to teacherships and positions of administrative responsibility. As a result, the influence of Tuskegee has been vastly more widespread than that of Hampton, an institution which has employed just the opposite method.

Since American democracy has decreed that there shall be two races in this country,—a human race and a Negro race, and since conditions have forced Negroes to have their own institutions of learning, from the kindergarten through the university, every effort should be made to bring these institutions up to the highest standards. The college must be made a strong unit in the scheme of educating Negro youths, as it is for educating white youths. It cannot be strong with a weak and incompetent president at the head. A president is powerless unless his professors second his efforts, and, being loyal and faithful themselves, bring their assistants into the same attitude. The president cannot expect the support of his professors unless he can inspire in them respect and affection. But the president and the professors cannot cooperate unless there is practical agreement on their part respecting the ends to be sought. Herein lies the danger when a white president is at the helm, for his "white man's attitude" cannot be accepted by any self-respecting Negro. After all, the best person to state the needs of a Negro college and to attract friends is the Negro himself. The passionate plea of a white president, receiving a very generous portion of the income, is not likely to unlock philanthropic or federal coffers.

The third grave weakness of the Negro college is found in its trustee board. Usually, the board of trustees is an airtight corporation, self-perpetuating and self-terminating. Their tenure of office and their acts are based upon the "Divine Rights of Trustees"; and as a result of their divine ordination, they are responsible to no power on earth. Their chief duty seems to be to elect periodically a president, whose qualifications for the position they refuse to discuss. In addition to their president-creating function, they meet two or three times a year; indorse the president's program, without attempting to know its import; re elect themselves for three or more years; and adjourn, after enjoying a "State Dinner", and complimenting one another on the vast amount of business they accomplished in such a limited time. No doubt, such a self-perpetuating board can, through its colloquial ease, bring many benefits to the college, but the most progressive trustee boards are those elected by the alumni of the college. The most insignificant alumnus of Harvard College has a vote equal in weight to that of the most distinguished alumnus, in determining what overseers are to supervise the interests of the college. It is hardly conceivable that the alumni of a college would stand for any other procedure. If a college does not send forth alumni sufficiently interested and competent to have a voice in the government of their Alma Mater, their college has no right to exist.

Trustees of Negro colleges apparently derive their greatest pleasure from telling *how long* they have served on the board, instead of *how well* they have served the college. It would be to the everlasting renown of any board to point to some meritorious achievement, which it has made memorable. The board must learn that serviceableness is not necessarily coextensive with longevity. It is a question of serious concern whether or not a trustee can actually serve a college, as the college should be served, for thirty or forty years. Surely, the responsibility of a trustee should extend beyond the days of meeting. His interest should be perennial. He should keep in intimate touch with the management of the college, and should not depend wholly upon the president's annual report for information concerning the important phases of the college work. If he has not the time to pay the college an occasional visit, and see the institution in operation, he had better give his place to another. A trustee's serviceability, therefore, has its limitations. For this reason, a trusteeship must not be

considered an ornament for life, but a good stiff job for a short period.

Moreover, it is difficult to inspire confidence in the public, when the trustees are responsible to themselves only. If the Negro colleges were privately endowed, the situation would be different. But these colleges are constantly begging for funds,—for the privilege of the board to spend as it sees fit. Money is thus actually wasted by the unbusinesslike practices of an incompetent president and the superficial general management of the trustees. The truth is that an incompetent president and a self-perpetuating board of trustees can wreck a college. The donors, if no one else, should force the board into some kind of responsibility—if not to the alumni where it belongs, then to the donors who keep the college alive. The board should not, under any consideration, be responsible for its own membership.

The first two weaknesses cannot be very well removed until after this third weakness has been removed; for trustee boards, as they are constituted at present, are most likely to elect white men, preferably ministers, to the presidency. And let it be said frankly that the colored members of the board are primarily responsible for these selections. The colored members take the initiative in finding the man. The white trustees take the stand that "it is your college, and we will vote for what you want." In one notable instance, a white trustee warned the colored trustees not to make a certain selection, but to no avail. Unfortunately, colored trustees do not want colored men to preside over their colleges. They prefer a second or third class white man to a first class colored man. The white trustees, on the other hand, would gladly vote for the election of a colored president, if the colored trustees would bring in such a recommendation. The motive is hard to interpret, except that there still exists that type of Negro who lacks confidence in his own race, and that type usually gets a place on college trustee boards and wields influence. Another possible explanation is that a weak white president is more likely to give patronage, than a colored president. After every presidential election, it is interesting to note the appointments made, apparently at the request of certain colored trustees of political propensities. But aside from these mere conjectures, the writer will not attempt to answer the puzzle. Let the colored trustees answer.

Not until these weaknesses are frankly admitted and remedied, should the Negro college expect a successful career. Neither philanthropic nor federal funds can be expected to revive the decadent Negro college. A real administration is needed. Give the Negro college an efficient administration; select a competent Negro educator, instead of an incompetent white man as president; and reorganize the board of trustees in order that the alumni may have representation; then watch the Negro college take an outstanding place among American colleges.

MARY G. GOULD, A.B., Oberlin

HAZEL M. WELLS, A.B., Oberlin

BEULAH TYRRELL, A.B., Oberlin

VIVIAN OSBORNE, A.B., California

THE YEAR IN NEGRO EDUCATION

M. G. ALLISON

SINCE the cessation of the war many Negroes who ordinarily would have continued their education, instead have entered into industry. This is inevitable; however, we are especially proud of those of our race who keep the ranks in education.

In 1914 we graduated 267 bachelors; in 1915, 281; in 1916, 338; and in 1917, 455, the high water mark. The effect of the war has been seen in the successive years: 396 in 1918; 373 in 1919, and 364 in 1920. This last figure is tentative as there are several omissions. From northern institutions 38 Negroes were graduated in 1915; 77 in 1917, and 175 in 1918. For 1919 this figure fell to 53 and rose to 100 this year.

This year there are two Doctors of Philosophy; 12 Masters of Arts; 79 Bachelors of Arts; 17 Bachelors of Science; 11 Bachelors of Law; 1 Bachelor of Divinity; 1 Bachelor of Music; 8 Doctors of Medicine; 3 Doctors of Dental Surgery; 1 Doctor of Veterinary Medicine; 2 Chiropodists; 13 Graduates in Pharmacy; 1 each in Mechanical and Civil Engineering,—a total of 152 graduates from leading white institutions.

The names of students, their degrees and the institutions from which they are graduating follow:

CLARK UNIVERSITY: *Ph.D.* Thomas I. Brown in sociology and Francis C. Sumner in psychology. Mr. Brown has the distinction of having been appointed Assistant in Sociology in the Collegiate Department for this academic year. He will return next fall to his work as Professor of History and Economics in Atlanta University.

A.M. John H. Alston in experimental psychology and Edward F. Frazier in sociology. Dr. Fisher says: "Mr. Frazier has impressed me as a man with an unusually good mind. He thinks clearly and incisively and has demonstrated to my own satisfaction that he is capable of doing high grade work of a scholarly nature. By competitive examination held in the colleges and universities throughout the country Mr. Frazier won a fellowship amounting to $850 at the New York School of Social Work." Mr. Alston has carried on an experimental investigation throughout the year which he has completed successfully and which will be published under the title of the "Psychophysics of the Spatial Condition for the Fusion of Warmth and Cold into Heat" in the July issue of the *American Journal of Psychology*. He is the first Negro ever to publish an original scientific study in this journal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: *A.M.* J. E. Harris in English and C. H. Mills in romance languages. *A.B.* William D. Hooper, Edward E. Rivers. *S.B.* William L. Hansberry, for honorable service in the war, having completed three-fourths of the requirements for the regular degree. Owing to military service he was unable to complete the entire course.

BROWN UNIVERSITY: *A.M.* and *A.B.* L. D. Milton; *A.M.* Rudolph J. C. Fisher; *A.B.* C. W. Chinn who completes the 4 year course in 3 years.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: *A.M.* Plenyono G. Wolo, Willis Huggins, George W. A. Scott, Emory E. Fennel; *B.S.* William A. Robinson, Eslanda Goode.

BATES COLLEGE: *A.B.* Ellis D. Barrow, Benjamin C. Mayes. Mr. Barrow is a member of the Phil-Hellenic Club and of the *Cercle Français*. Mr. Mays took first prize in public speaking as a sophomore and in his junior year was awarded a Drew medal as a member of a winning team in intercollegiate debating; as a senior he has been given a scholarship honor in the Department of Philosophy and graduates as Class Day orator. He has been the president of three college organizations.

AMHERST COLLEGE: *A.B.* Frederick A. Parker who has been elected to the *Phi Beta Kappa*.

SMITH COLLEGE: *A.B.* Miriam L. Courtenay

BOSTON UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Vera N. Guilford, Marion V. Cuthbert; *LL.B.* Leslie E. Becker, Benjamin W. Clayton, Clayborne George, Clifton R. Wharton

SIMMONS COLLEGE: *A.B.* Dorothy C. Boulding

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE: *A.B.* Helen F. Crawford, Ophelia M. C. Davidson (*cum laude*), Charlotte L. Smith

THOMAS I. BROWN, PH.D.,
Clark University

WELLESLEY COLLEGE: *A.B.* Dorothy Lewis

WILLIAMS COLLEGE: *A.B.* Carter L. Marshall who is on the preliminary list of Commencement appointments with *cum laude* rank.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE: *A.B.* M. Grant Lucas, Jr.

YALE COLLEGE: *A.B.* Edward G. Howell who has been chiefly self-supporting throughout his course; a man of reliable character.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Howard F. Lewis who has been a member of the Freshman Assembly and of the House of Representatives, honorary oratorical societies; *B.D.* William T. Parker

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Edwin J. Morgan, winner of the $75 Sandham oratorical prize with a speech on "Lynching and Democracy"; a member of the Andiron Club and Dramatic Society; held scholarships, state and university, to the amount of $1,000; winner of William Kendall Gillett medal; elected to *Phi Beta Kappa* in his senior year.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Clarence Maloney. Mr. Maloney has studied at Cambridge University, England, and at Dalhousie University, Halifax. *B.S.* Nathaniel Green

HUNTER COLLEGE: *A.B.* Dorothy M. Hendrickson, S. Marie Malloy, Eva R. Marshall, S. Elizabeth Townsend. Miss Townsend has been doing volunteer work in social service during her four years in college and is the founder and first president of *Kappa Gamma Kappa*, a club of college girls. Miss Hendrickson is a charter member of the *Phi Beta Kappa*.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE: *A.B.* James W. Phillips

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE: *Mechanical Engineer*, Darnley Howard, the first colored graduate. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: *A.B.* John M. Wiseman whose general average for four years is 96.5 per cent.; winner of the George Schleicher prize in German.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY: *B.S.*. John C. Robinson

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* V. D. Johnson; *B.S.* G. E. White; *LL.B.* Mrs. Jessica D. Morris; *B.M.* Thurman C. Charleston; *D.D.S.* R. R. Church; *M.D.* W. P. Grant

FRANCIS C. SUMNER, PH.D.,
Clark University

MASTERS OF ARTS

SCOTT M. TAYLOR
Ohio State

JOHN H. ALSTON
Clark

L. D. MILTON
Brown

KENT COLLEGE: *LL.B.* Winston T. McGehee

CHICAGO NORMAL TEACHERS' COLLEGE: *A.B.* Florida M. Thomas who is the only Negro among 150 graduates in Domestic Science. Her ranking was high throughout her course.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE: *A.B.* M. Luther Mackay who is completing the 4 year course in 3 years. He is a member of the track and football teams and a regular contributor to the college paper; his wife and three children are students in the Conservatory of Music at this institution. Mr. Mackay will enter Boston University in the fall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: *A.B.* Marie F. Stevens, Althea A. Merchant, W. Ellis Stewart. Mr. Stewart is a member of *Beta* Chapter, *Kappa Alpha Psi*. *B.S.* Mrs. Clara S. Mosely; *Civil Engineer*, Oscar Randall whose scholastic average is 87% for the 4 year term. *M.D.* Homer V. Wilburn. Mrs. Mosely and Miss Merchant are members of the *Alpha Kappa Alpha* Sorority.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO: *A.M.* in Divinity, William H. Jones; *A.B.* Virginia James, George C. Campbell. Mr. Campbell is now in the graduate divinity school for the *A.M.* degree. He has been the pastor of Armour Avenue Christian Church for nine years. *LL.B.* Earl B. Dickerson

OBERLIN COLLEGE: *A.B.* Mary G. Gould, Hazel M. Wells, Beulah Tyrrell, Octavia B. Wynbush, Beryl R. Jones, Mildred C. Mitchell, Bobbie B. Scott. Miss Scott is a member of the *Phi Beta Kappa*. Miss Tyrrell has been the only colored member of the College Y. W. C. A. Cabinet.

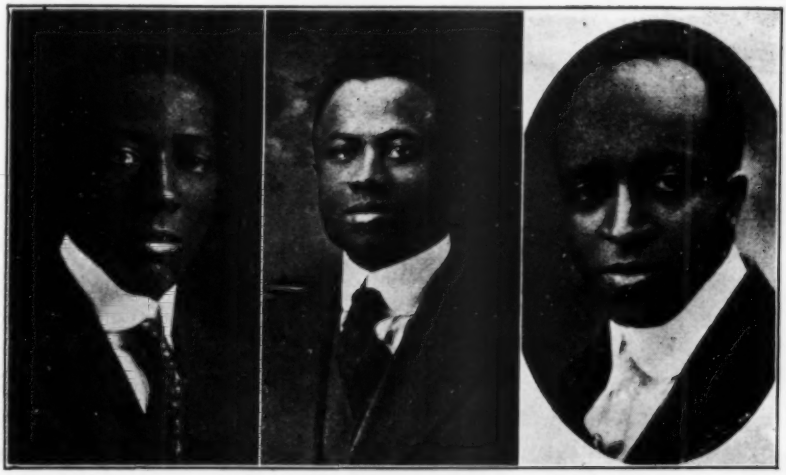
OHIO UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Lulu C. Gee, William C. Matney, James E. Newsome. Mr. Matney is finishing the 4 year course in 3 years. He is president of the *Alpha Phi Alpha*, a member of the College Band, of the West Virginia Student Club and of the Advisory Board of the Y. M. C. A. In 1919 he was selected as delegate to the Student Convention at Lake Geneva, Wis. Mr. Newsome was a member of the 351st F. A. and saw active service in France.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY: *A.M.* Scott M. Taylor; *A.B.* Albert S. Hand, Earl D. Alexander, Phila M. McGillery, Tulman R. Thompson, R. Clyde Minor; *B.S.* Julian H. Wilson; *M.D.* Charles H. Minor; *D.D.S.* Hubert L. Wallace; *Ph.G.* George D. Bryant, Arlington Anderson

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI: *A.B.* Emma M. Belsinger, Cleopatra C. Hall, Edith M. Howard

BUTLER COLLEGE: *A.B.* Murray Atkins, Ada Haskins

INDIANA UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Roy Halford, Wilson Eagleson, Patton Hill, Chester H.



MASTERS OF ARTS

C. H. MILLS
Harvard

EDWARD F. FRAZIER
Clark

GEORGE W. A. SCOTT
Columbia

Lyda; *LL.B.* Joseph Biggs. Mr. Eagleson is a member of the *Kappa Alpha Psi.*

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Percy L. Julian. In addition to election to the *Phi Beta Kappa,* Mr. Julian is on the Honor List of seniors on the Commencement program, which is a smaller list generally than the *Phi Beta Kappa* list and for which a higher rating is necessary.

WASHBURN COLLEGE: *A.B.* Thomas Harvey, Sherman D. Scruggs, William Bradshaw, Willrene Woods, Faye Schuck

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA: *A.B.* Helen Lucas, Helen Beshears, Mamie Diggs

IOWA STATE COLLEGE: *D.V.M.* L. C. Bowling

DRAKE UNIVERSITY: *LL.B.* Howard E. Drew. Mr. Drew is widely known in athletics, specializing in short races and the 100 and 220 yard dashes.

TABOR COLLEGE: *A.B.* Myrtle Brown. The president writes: "Miss Brown came to us 4 years ago and has earned her own way through college. She has done an exceptional piece of work and is unusually well-fitted to teach either commercial branches or English or Latin. She was my private secretary one year during her college course and I found her reliable and trustworthy in every way."

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT: *LL.B.* Frank J. L. Staff

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN: *Ph.G.* M. H. Vann

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE: *B.S.* Oliver M. Green, Miss Tate, Herbert F. McFadden. Mr. Green is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club, the College Band and the *Alpha Phi Alpha* fraternity.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA: *B.S.* Alfred B. Zuma, a man above the average in scholarship. Mr. Zuma expects to return to Cape Colony, South Africa, after graduation.

MACALESTER COLLEGE: *A.B.* Douglas Crane who is a member of the Honor Scholarship Society.

STATE COLLEGE (Pullman, Wash.) *B.S.* and *D.V.M.* Wilfred A. Jordan, the first Negro graduate. Mr. Jordan is secretary of the Cap and Gown Committee and a member of the Washington Veterinary Medical Association.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA: *M.D.* H. N. Greenridge, who has the distinction of being the first Negro to be graduated from this university. He entered the university in 1913, coming from his home in Georgetown, British Guiana. In 1916 he went overseas and resumed his studies on his return in 1918. He will enter the Liverpool School of Tropical Science in the fall, specializing in tropical diseases. Later he will return to Guiana to practice among his

FRANKLIN J. GAYLES
A.B. and B.D., Payne

NATHANIEL TILLMAN
A.B., Morehouse

ANDREW J. POLK
A.B., Lane

SONOMA C. TALLEY
A.B., Fisk

LILLIAN K. WILLIAMS
A.B., Wiley

THOMAS P. TURNER
A.B., Virginia Union

EVERETT E. SMITH
A.B., B.D., Virginia-Union

EUGENE E. ALSTON
A.B., Lincoln

CLARISSA V. KYLES
A.B., Hartshorn

HENRY C. BROWER
A.B., Bennett

RUBY I. THOMAS
B.S., Payne

MILBIA A. JOHNIKIN
A.B., Orangeburg, S. C.

CLARENCE MALONEY
A.B., Syracuse

MAY MILLER
A.B., Howard

CLARENCE O. HILTON
A.B., Biddle

BESSIE R. ARNETT
A.B., Benedict

own people. He was active in athletics early in his student career.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* Jessie M. Watkins, Laura E. Tyner; *B.S.* in Education, The Rev. Edward C. Young. Mr. Young holds the *A.B.* and *A.M.* degrees in Divinity and intends to do more graduate work; he is pastor of Phillips Brooks Memorial Chapel in Philadelphia. *M.D.* G. Virgil Clark, George I. King, Frederick C. Morgan; *Ph.G.* Warren N. Bowser, Anna J. P. Comegys, Romanus M. Fields, Phillippe Dartiguenave, Gelia V. Harris, Oley E. Horsey, George T. Hunter, John H. Lassiter, Henry M. Thomas, Benjamin Williams. Miss Comegys' average for the term is 88.7%. Miss Harris is the manager of White's Pharmacy. *Chiropody*, Orlean V. Manley, Sterling C. Rex

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: *A.B.* Vivian Osborne who intends to return next term for an *A.M.*; Cornelia L. Leggett who has already been appointed a teacher in the city schools.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS: *A.B.* Jennie A. Alexander, Augustus R. Cain, Irma G. Frazier, Pertilla Penn, Hallie A. Thompson; *B.S.* Frank C. Heariold; *LL.B.* Benjamin H. Brown

KANSAS STATE: *B.S.* Helen C. Beck (20 years of age), Edlena O'Neil

WESTERN RESERVE: *A.B.* Raymond Jackson; *M.D.* Armon Evans; *D.D.S.* Daniel Stewart; *LL.B.* George A. Mundy

COLORED COLLEGES

(*The names are of ranking students in the college course*)

Last year there was a total of 466 graduates with degrees from colored colleges. This year there are 213 Bachelors of Arts; 27 Bachelors of Divinity; 50 Bachelors of Science; 14 Bachelors of Law; 2 Bachelors of Music; 64 in Medicine; 96 in Dentistry; 17 Graduates in Pharmacy; 57 in Nurse Training,—a total of 540 graduates.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* 41; *B.S.* 43; *LL.B.* 14; *B.D.* 1; *B.M.* 1; *D.D.S.* 36; *M.D.* 33; *Ph.G.* 4. May Miller

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* 37; *B.D.* 3. Eugene E. Alston

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL: *A.B.* 2. John F. Johnson

PAYNE COLLEGE: *A.B.* and *B.D.* Franklin J. Gayles; *B.S.* Ruby I. Thomas

STRAIGHT COLLEGE: *A.B.* George A. Parker

LINCOLN INSTITUTE: *A.B.* John M. Finney

BENNETT COLLEGE: *A.B.* Henry C. Brower

A. & M. COLLEGE (South Carolina): *A.B.* Milbia A. Johnikin

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* 22; *B.D.* 10. Clarence O. Hilton

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE: *A.B.* 12; *B.D.* 5. Nathaniel Tillman

WILEY UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* 12. Lillian K. Williams who graduates *magna cum laude*.

SHAW UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* 12. Noah H. McMurren

MORGAN COLLEGE: *A.B.* 11. Alice I. Kelly

NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE: *A.B.* 9. Enola E. Proche

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* 7; *B.D.* 7. Thomas P. Turner, Everett E. Smith

A. & M. COLLEGE (Florida): *A.B.* 7; *B.M.* 1; in *nurse training* 3. Arthur Floyd

WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE: *A.B.* 6. Daniel B. Scott

A. & T. COLLEGE (North Carolina): *A.B.* 5. James H. Barnhill

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE: *A. B.* 4. Clarissa V. Kyles

GEORGE R. SMITH COLLEGE: *A.B.* 4. Ethel H. Simpson

BENEDICT COLLEGE: *A.B.* 4; in *nurse training* 2. Bessie R. Arnett

LANE COLLEGE: *A.B.* 3. Andrew J. Polk

CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY: *A.B.* 3; *B.S.* 6. Seabron F. Hall

TILLOTSON COLLEGE: *A.B.* 2

TOUGALOO COLLEGE: *A.B.* 2. Rachel C. Polk

STATE UNIVERSITY (Kentucky): *A.B.* 2. Joseph P. Johnson

VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY: *A.B.* 1; *B.D.* 1. George A. Moore

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE: *D.D.S.* 54; *M.D.* 30; *Ph.G.* 13; in *nurse training* 5.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST TENNESSEE: *D.D.S.* 6; *M.D.* 1; in *nurse training* 9. Augustus Rivers

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL (Chicago), in *nurse training* 10.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL (New York City), in *nurse training* 28.

This record is incomplete, but as far as it goes, it shows 378 college graduates.

Normal and High School graduates to the number of 3,015 are recorded in the July issue of *The Brownies' Book*.

National · Association · for · the ··· Advancement · of · Colored · People.

THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE

THE Atlanta Conference—greatest in many respects of the eleven annual meetings of the N. A. A. C. P.—is over. Much doubt was expressed prior to the Conference regarding the extent to which the truth might be told at Atlanta during the first annual session ever held in the South. That question has been answered. Every speech, every testimonial, every conversation, was frank, straight-forward, spoken without fear and in earnest sincerity that was completely convincing. All seemed determined to make the Conference wholly successful by giving the facts, facing them, and devising solutions to the many problems facing the Association. Two hundred and twenty-eight delegates and members registered, representing 92 branches and 29 states; there were many visitors from surrounding states, while the total attendance at the four mass meetings held on Sunday afternoon and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and at the business sessions exceeded fifteen thousand persons. Many more were turned away at every mass meeting, for the auditorium of Bethel A. M. E. Church, the largest that could be secured, was totally inadequate to accommodate the crowds that attended every meeting.

PUBLICITY

Especially gratifying was the attitude of the press. Owing to the illness of our Publicity Director, Herbert J. Seligmann, the publicity for the Conference was handled by Edward L. Bernays of New York City, engaged especially for the Conference, assisted by Miss Doris K. Fleischman, a member of his staff. More publicity was secured at this annual meeting than ever before. The proceedings of each day's session were carried throughout the country and were reported with gratifying fullness and accuracy. Denunciations of lynching, disfranchisement, the "Jim Crow" car, unequal educational opportunity for colored children, as well as frank discussion of remedies for these and other evils, were carried, most of them as the speakers made them. There was little editorial comment on the Conference, however, by the southern press.

OPENING SESSION

The Conference opened on Sunday afternoon, May 30, with Arthur B. Spingarn of New York presiding. Mayor James L. Key of Atlanta spoke briefly, welcoming the Conference to the city. It had been hoped that Mr. Storey would be able to be present in person but due to his advanced age and a recent illness it was decided that it would be inadvisable to have him make the long journey South. He prepared, however, a paper on "The Legal Aspects of the Negro Question", which was read by Mr. Spingarn, in which he pointed out the direful consequences of further neglect of the Negro problem by America and by the South in particular. Mr. Storey quoted Henry W. Grady in that great orator's declaration that:

"The problem of the South is to carry on within her body politic two separate races, equal in civil and political rights and nearly equal in number. She must carry them separately, for assimilation means debasement. She must carry those races in peace, for discord means ruin. She must carry them in equal justice, for to this she is pledged in honor and in gratitude. She must carry them even unto the end, for in human probability she will never be quit of either."

With reference to separateness, Mr. Storey declared:

"This cannot be understood as meaning that segregation, which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared forbidden by the Constitution, or any separation inconsistent with 'equal civil and political rights' and 'equal justice' to all."

The Rev. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church of Atlanta, made a plea for coöperation between the intelligent elements of both races. The keynote of the Conference was struck by James Weldon Johnson, the last speaker,

when he declared that the five principal demands of all Negroes were: guaranty of safety of life by the abolition of lynching through federal action, if necessary; the Negro's untrammeled right to the ballot upon the same terms as other races; the abolishment of "Jim Crow" cars; equal educational and industrial opportunities; and the abolition of segregation, especially in the governmental departments in Washington.

MONDAY

On Monday morning committees on resolutions, time and place and one to act on the resignation of Mr. Shillady as secretary, were appointed. Delegates were then introduced and given an opportunity to state briefly the principal achievements of their branches since the 1919 Conference. This proved to be so instructive that it was continued during the afternoon session. Following this, a round table discussion of the problems of the branches with solutions found to be efficacious by other branches, consumed the rest of the afternoon session.

The Monday evening session, given over to the subject, "The Labor Problem and Migration", at which Harry E. Davis of Cleveland presided, proved to be the most interesting of the evening meetings. The causes and effects of the recent migration of large numbers of colored people northward were treated from the viewpoint of the North, of the South, and of the Negro. Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, told of the tremendous changes now being undergone by the colored woman worker, urging that through the development of coöperative movements, the singleness of interests of the white and colored woman workers be emphasized for the betterment of conditions of both. Eugene R. Black, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly. The Atlanta Plan of Inter-Racial Coöperation was explained by Dr. Plato Durham, Dean of Emory University.

The closing speaker at this meeting was the Rev. R. W. Bagnall of Detroit who has made a careful study of the heavy migration to that city. Mr. Bagnall, after giving a brief historical sketch of the various migratory movements of the past, declared that inter-racial conferences had been proposed with no success in the past, particularly in 1879, when a migratory movement was at its height. Stating that the colored population of Detroit had increased in three years from 8,000 to well over 35,000, Mr. Bagnall gave several concrete examples of the way in which colored men from the South were making good in northern industries. A recent survey of one hundred plants in Detroit employing colored labor showed that seventy per cent. of the employers were wholly satisfied with Negro labor, twenty per cent. considered Negro labor as fairly efficient, while of the ten per cent. who considered them inefficient, several had southern white men over their colored employees. Mr. Bagnall declared that the only hope of the Negro lay in his continued migration to the North until the South was forced through economic necessity to grant the demands of the Negro. The address of Mr. Bagnall aroused great enthusiasm.

TUESDAY

The Tuesday morning session was given over to a discussion of the handling of legal cases by the branches and to problems relating to voting.

Most picturesque of all the sessions was the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on Tuesday afternoon on the campus of Atlanta University. The ceremony, with appropriate music, was held directly in front of Stone Hall, the ivy-covered building, green trees and grass making a beautiful and impressive background. Tributes were paid to the recipient by Dr. M. W. Adams, Acting President of Atlanta University; President John Hope of Morehouse College; and Miss Ovington. The presentation was made by Bishop John Hurst, Chairman of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee. The presentation was made to Dr. DuBois for his work in organizing the Pan-African Congress.

"Lynching and Segregation" was the subject for discussion on Tuesday night, at which meeting Mr. Joel E. Spingarn presided. Mr. Spingarn in his opening address proposed the formation in each of the Southern States, of a permanent race commission composed of five members of each race who would not be politicians or demagogues but fearless and intelligent leaders, whose duty should be to investigate causes of friction, to make recommendations for legislative action, and to have all matters pertaining to race relations submitted for approval to such commissions before the Governor approves any such measures. Mr. Spingarn

showed that no commission will ever be effective until its white members recognize the equality of its colored members and learn to welcome frankness instead of resenting it.

Charles Edward Russell, in attacking the lynching evil, showed that back of much of that practice lay the ignorance and illiteracy of the Southern States, and urged the formation of a United States Bureau of Education with a secretaryship in the Cabinet. The Rev. Peter James Bryant of Atlanta and William Pickens of New York were the other speakers. Mr. Pickens was especially effective in showing the growth of the lynching evil and the dangers to America, if allowed to flourish unchecked.

WEDNESDAY

The Wednesday morning session was given over to a discussion of branch finances.

At the request of the Cleveland Conference the retiring Secretary, Mr. Shillady, had prepared a budget and method for raising the budget, which was presented to the Atlanta Conference. Each branch was assigned a quota based upon its former contribution and the colored population of its city, with other facts. These quotas represented money sent in memberships and contributions. They did not include money for special funds or for THE CRISIS and *Branch Bulletin* subscriptions and sales. The ninety-one branches present at the meeting accepted their quotas with a few changes. All these quotas are published in the *Branch Bulletin* for June. The chairman, Miss Ovington, gave a careful explanation of the expenditures of the Association and of the increases attendant upon higher prices in printing, traveling, salaries, etc. The following resolution was proposed by Dr. Garrett of Houston, Texas, seconded at once by a number of delegates and carried unanimously: "That the Conference gives its unqualified endorsement of the able manner in which the finances of the National Office are handled."

We trust that every branch member reading this will take a personal interest in seeing that the quota of his branch is raised. It was agreed that the wisest way to raise the quota was to bend all efforts on the membership drive in the first half of the year; then, if on July 1, the branch lacked its quota, to spend the next six months raising the money in whatever way seemed wisest, by lectures, entertainments, donations secured from public spirited citizens; the branch holding to the chief issue that by the end of the year it should have sent to 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, its money pledged.

On Wednesday afternoon representatives from the committee on Church Coöperation met representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Atlanta Plan was explained.

Atlanta, through the Christian Council of Evangelical Churches, carries on a social service work with five committees, Religious, Racial Relationship, Industrial Economics, Civic and Women's work. There are two church councils—one white and one colored—each complete in itself. The council is made up of a minister from each church and two laymen appointed by the congregation of each church. The colored council meets with the white council once a month and minutes of other meetings are exchanged between the two groups. The advantage of the Atlanta Plan over the race committees that are growing throughout the South is that the Negroes are chosen by their own people, not by the whites. Work had already been accomplished in education and housing. Dr. E. P. Johnson, Dr. R. H. Singleton, and Dr. Peter James Bryant are all officers in the Church Council and were instrumental in bringing about this most interesting meeting.

The closing session of the Conference on Wednesday night was on the important questions of "Education and the Ballot". The speakers were Mrs. W. Spencer Murray of New York, the Rev. C. B. Wilmer of Atlanta and Dr. Du Bois. The last speaker declared:

"It is the Negro question which is and must be the main question in every election in the South; it is and must be the main element in every social problem, and it must, particularly in the Negro's defenseless state, be an invitation to every lawless and reactionary element."

Dr. Du Bois further declared that an entirely white world is impossible and showed that lynching flourished directly in proportion to the extent to which Negroes were disfranchised. He stated that a full and untrammeled freedom of the ballot was the Negro's greatest weapon and that there would be no solution of the race problem until the Negro voted.

At this session reports of the committees were read and adopted. Invitations had been

received for the 1921 Conference from San Antonio, St. Louis, Omaha, Newark, Jersey City, Detroit, Lynchburg, Des Moines, Boley, Okla., and Atlantic City. Detroit was chosen, the session to be held during the latter part of June. A resolution was read regretting the resignation of Mr. Shillady. The full report of the Resolutions Committee follows:

Once more we call upon the nation to consider the grievous injustices and discriminations heaped upon its colored citizens and to hear their urgent demands.

With lynching and mob violence, poor schools, "Jim Crow" methods of travel, unequal justice in courts and in things economic, with disfranchisement in many states, the colored people are called upon to bear their full share of responsibility and burdens of government.

We demand such federal legislation as shall give the government at Washington adequate control of the investigation of and punishment for lynching.

We denounce "Jim Crow" laws as being illegal, unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of true American democracy.

We call upon Congress to take such action as will abolish the "Jim Crow" car in interstate traffic.

We demand the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States which guarantee to every citizen, regardless of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude, the full and free exercise of the ballot and the enjoyment of all rights inherent therein.

We demand that in the states where separate schools are maintained for the education of the races, that the per capita expenditures for the education of colored children shall be equal to that for white children. We urge upon Congress such legislation as will give federal aid to common school training, with such provision as will insure each colored child its full proportionate share.

It cannot be expected that leaders of colored people can forever hold out empty hope to their people and perpetually have them accept promise instead of performance. We warn America that the patience of colored people can find its limit.

The political parties of the country were also memorialized, embodying the demands for the ballot, anti-lynching legislation, educational and industrial opportunities and the ending of segregation and "Jim Crowism".

The results of the Conference remain to be seen. The Conference ended, however, with a deeper determination on the part of all the delegates and members to make a stronger and more determined fight than ever before to achieve the objects for which the Association stands—for a complete and unquestioned share of freedom for all American citizens—regardless of color.

DOROTHY B. PETERSON
A.B., Porto Rico
Teacher of Spanish in New York High Schools

SADIE T. MOSSELL
A.M., Pennsylvania
Frances Sergeant Pepper, Fellowship in Economics, 1920-21

DOROTHY M. HENDRICKSON
A.B., Hunter
Charter Member of Chapter Nu Phi Beta Kappa

JOHN M. WISEMAN
A.B., Pennsylvania

PATTON HILL
A.B., Indiana

WILSON EAGLESON
A.B., Indiana

JAMES E. NEWSOME
A.B., Ohio

WILLIAM C. MATNEY
A.B., Ohio

CARTER L. MARSHALL
A.B., Williams

W. ELLIS STEWART
A.B., Illinois

M. LUTHER MACKAY
A.B., Illinois

ARTHUR FLOYD
A.B., Florida

BENJAMIN C. MAYES
A.B., Bates

HOWARD F. LEWIS
A.B., Colgate

EDWARD E. RIVERS
A.B., Harvard

ELLIS D. BARROW
A.B., Bates

C. W. CHINN
A.B., Brown

EDWIN J. MORGAN
A.B., New York

H. P. DREW
LL.B., Drake

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR

REPLYING to the request for information contained in your letter of May 12th, I take pleasure in placing before you the reasons on which the War Department bases its policy in dealing with colored units of the National Guard.

In brief, this policy is to assign National Guard units recruited from colored men to duty that will not incorporate them in a division composed of white organizations. This had led to the decision that colored troops in National Guard service be organized into pioneer infantry units that, in accordance with our tables of organization, can be assigned to duty under the command of Corps Headquarters. The Corps is the next larger tactical unit above the Division, and it consists normally of four divisions, and, in addition, several other organizations under direct control of the Corps commander to be used to supplement the work of the divisions. These additional organizations include units of various branches such as Engineers and Air Service as well as Pioneer Infantry.

The War Department's decision to maintain separate divisional organizations for white and colored troops is well founded. The division, as you know, is the smallest unit of our Army in which all branches of our military service are represented. It operates as a small Army of 27,000 men, and for it to be successful, it is imperative that sources of internal dissensions be reduced to an absolute minimum. On this account, the War Department has always avoided mixing the races within a division.

Whenever it is necessary and feasible to do so the War Department plans to organize complete divisions of colored troops, but at the present time it appears that this measure should be resorted to only in time of war. The components of such a division, even if its recruitment would be practicable at all during peace time, would necessarily be dispersed over all sections of our country and consequently efficient training for it would be an impossibility.

It is believed that dispassionate thought will indicate the wisdom of the War Department's present policy affecting colored units of the National Guard. Certain members of the colored race have made the mistake of assuming that the Pioneer regiments assigned to Corps headquarters are the same as the Labor battalions or the Stevedore regiments of colored personnel which were organized during the World War. The men making this mistake should be assured that their assumptions are altogether erroneous, since the mission of Corps troops is not the same as that of troops organized solely for labor purposes. The doubters that are open to reason should also be assured that the avenues now open to colored men volunteering for the National Guard lead to service that is as honorable as any to be had. The training to be given colored infantry units will be the standardized infantry training that is given to all infantry organizations.

Finally, I hope you will see fit to assure our colored citizens through the columns of your periodical that the War Department fully appreciates the very creditable quality of service rendered by our colored organizations during the World War, and that in arriving at our decision concerning the future employment of colored National Guard units, we were guided solely by considerations bearing on military efficiency, and with no intention whatever of discrimination between the races that go to make up our country's population.

BROWN LEAVES

WINIFRED VIRGINIA JORDAN

NO more upon the walk
I hear your tread;
No more sweet fragrance wings—
The flowers are dead!

No more I stand and wait
And watch for you:
The wind but shifts brown leaves
When day is through!

THE WISE GUYS OF UNOBIA

ONCE upon a Time the Wise Guys of Unobia held a Convention and passed a Resolution to the Effect that Horses were Horses. At the Time this Important Resolution was being Discussed the Wise Guys were Thinking only of Black Horses, and for these they Provided Suitable Stables and Food. After a While it was Discovered that there was a number of White Horses in the Kingdom, but as all the Stables and Food had been given to the Black Horses, the Wise Guys knew not What To Do. After Pondering over the matter for a Long Time, they finally settled the matter by passing another Resolution, declaring that White Horses were Mules, and an Edict to this Effect was sent throughout the Kingdom.

So Persistently was this Edict Insisted Upon that many of the Horses and the alleged Mules began to Think it was the Wiscst Edict ever sent out by the Wise Guys. Even the Wise Guys themselves after a while Believed that it was True that White Horses were Mules. But some of the Horses and some of the Mules had Horse Sense, a very rare sixth sense possessed by only a few, and Insisted that the alleged Mules were really Horses and ought to have the same Stabling and Food as the Black Horses. But the Wise Guys would not have it so, and Continued to Treat the White Horses like Mules, spending a great deal of Time and Effort in trying to make them Live as Mules should Live.

There came a Day—days do come, even to dogs, as I have Heard, but do not Assert—when the Wise Guys desired to go on a Picnic. But they found that a large number of the Black Horses, being neglected, did a strange thing—or rather, a thing had happened to Them which had not been Thought Of, even by the Wise Guys—they had become Wild and Unmanageable, so that only a Few of them could be ridden with Safety. So the Wise Guys had to ride Mules—some of them.

So Splendidly did the Mules Do Everything that the best Horse Would, Could or Should Do, that when the Picnic was Over and the Wise Guys had returned to their homes, they said it was the best Picnic they ever had had, while the Riding was all that could be Desired.

Then the Mules said, "We have Proved that we are Horses; give us Stables and Food the Same as the Black Horses."

But the Wise Guys said, "Nay, not so, you are Mules, for We have so Decreed." So the Mules that were not nor ever had been Mules, but Horses, went away thinking—thinking—thinking—what do you think?

AN ANSWER

SENATOR MEDILL McCORMICK

IN the February number of THE CRISIS, of which I am in receipt of a copy, there is republished in part an interview attributed to me in the public press some weeks ago and which utterly misrepresented my views, partly by actual misquotation and partly by omission of the essential context of that small portion of my remarks which was accurately quoted. I do not have to point out how completely the meaning of a statement may be distorted by such an omission.

I had commented upon the violence which had broken out in some northern cities and expressed fears—only too well grounded, it was subsequently proved—that there would be other outbreaks because of the conduct of certain whites and Negroes. As I said in a statement published in the *New York Times* and other newspapers and which served in some measure to correct the previous misrepresentation of my views:

"Lawless elements, both among the whites and the blacks, have been responsible for the

bloodshed. In Chicago the homes of good citizens—respectable and law abiding Negroes—were bombed. In some quarters men have tried by violence to prevent Negroes from working.

"On the other hand, among the thousands of Negroes who have come north during the war, there have been some miscreants like those who, in Washington, have attacked women, and others whose truculence in public places invited resentment.

"The city of Chicago and the state of Illinois resorted to force in order to restore and maintain order. That was necessary, but it is not enough.

"The two races will live side by side, in peace, only if we honestly face the elements of friction and candidly take steps to accommodate their differences and their interests.

"The successful, law abiding colored people, many of whom have lived in Chicago for years, and the white citizens immediately concerned in the problems of Negro employment and residence, no less than the civil authorities, have got to unite upon a policy and find a solution or we shall live in danger of a renewal of race rioting.

"And there must be equal justice in the punishment of violators of the peace.

"We cannot have race rioting in the North become the bloody counterpart of lynching in the South."

Whether we are agreed or disagreed as to the measures necessary now to be taken to bring about a better concord between the colored and white races, I feel certain that the Editor of THE CRISIS will not wish to leave uncorrected the misrepresentation of my views which found its way into his columns.

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PEONAGE IN GEORGIA

THE question of labor in the part of the country where I live is quite different from that which obtains here. We have no labor unions; we have no large, established industries in which to find our people work; but we are mostly farmers and we deal directly with the red-nosed Georgia cracker on the farm, and the bulk of the labor there is ignorant. The Negroes there have been the victims of crooks who prey upon their ignorance. They get them to sign labor contracts and hold out to them large possibilities at the beginning of the year, move them to their farms, and furnish them with such things as they need to begin with. In a few months, when the crops are almost made, they shut down. In too many instances I have met my people with as many as six to twelve in family. They had worked a year, the head of the family had been charged with some petty crime, and they had been driven from their farms.

The white farmer has taken advantage of conditions that have grown out of the war, and as he gives the laborer better wages, he runs up the rent in proportion to the increase of wages, so that the black man is practically on the farm just where he was before the war. If I rented a farm for 1,500 pounds of cotton last year and that cotton went up to thirty-five cents, the owner went back and put on a thousand pounds more. The owner will demand not diversified farming, but will so arrange it that you cannot farm intensively. You must plant cotton. You cannot plant and work a grain crop.

Another feature is that when these people sign these contracts, they find themselves all tied up, and the man in the family tries to get himself out by running away somewhere. A warrant is sworn out and that man is hunted down, arrested and locked in chains and brought back and put in jail. He is incarcerated for the next two years. Not one, not two, but scores of instances have been brought to me. This condition obtains in Early County, Dooly County, Worth County, Decatur County, Toombs County and Morgan County.

G. E. WHITE
B.S., Northwestern

W. A. ROBINSON
B.S., Columbia

JOHN H. LASSITER
Ph.G., Temple

GEORGE I. KING
M.D., Temple

HELEN C. BECK
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MISS TATE
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GELIA V. HARRIS
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B.S., Michigan

GEORGE T. HUNTER
Ph.G., Temple

HOMER V. WILBURN
M.D., Illinois

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

ANDREA RAZAFKERIEFO after the poem by John McCrae:

In Flanders fields where poppies blow,
Beneath the crosses, row on row,
We blacks an endless vigil keep—
Yea, we, though dead, can never sleep—
Ingratitude has made it so.

Why are we here? Why did we go
From loving homes, that need us so?
Was it for naught we gave our lives,
On Flanders fields?

Ye blacks who live, to you we throw
The torch; be yours to face the foe
At home; and ever hold it high,
Fight for the things for which we die,
That we may sleep, where poppies grow,
In Flanders fields.

* * *

We have received *The Up-Reach*, a new magazine hailing from Chicago, Ill., edited by Willis N. Huggins. We have found this first issue interesting and able and welcome the newcomer into the field.

* * *

"Negro Migration During the War" has come to us, edited by David Kinley of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is compiled by Emmett J. Scott and others and consists of fourteen chapters. These cover the causes, spread, points of penetration and methods of meeting this phenomenon in the regions where it is most concentrated. The volume besides being well indexed has an especially valuable bibliography. It should be introduced into all the colleges in the country.

* * *

H. F. Vivian writes us from London:

"Gen. Von Lettor was the Commander of the German forces in East Africa and his 'Reminiscences' have been published recently by Hurst and Blackett of London, but the *Times* is at present featuring a series of extracts from the book that make very interesting reading. We learn from them of Von Lettor's anticipation of the Great War, of the steps he took in preparation for it, of the training of his native troops and of his organization of the military defences of the colony. We glean facts full of a sad interest, such as that the total German forces in East Africa consisted of 3,500 Europeans and 16,000 black men; but that the proportion of Europeans to natives was greater among the Germans than among the Allies. We learn of Von Lettor's complete satisfaction with his native troops, of his appreciation of their fidelity and devotion, and of his slightly critical attitude towards some of his own countrymen who were lacking in a decent, self-respecting belligerency.

"The publication of Von Lettor Worbeck's book of reminiscences has excited much interest here. It has also furnished the occasion for the showering of many bouquets on the African soldier for his fighting qualities. The *Times* itself asserted the equality of the 'well trained African soldier, led by white men, to all but the finest white troops'. And it added that the military prowess of the black men suggested uneasy thoughts to the South African. There is a moral in this, and it needs no pointing.

* * *

"The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a long article from a Special Correspondent in Liberia dealing with the economic future of that country. The writer after defining the cause of Liberia's backwardness in the past as her obstinate refusal to allow 'White Capital' a free hand in the development of the country, gives an interesting picture of Mr. President King. His portrait is of a cultivated and intellectually vigorous man, having a sound appreciation of the good points of 'commercialism' which (so we gather) tend so largely to be overlooked today. The article concludes: 'The time of Liberia's stagnation is assuredly past; with President King in the saddle the future is rosy. The point is whether Britain will share in that future.' The nature of Britain's share was suggested in the preceding paragraphs: 'Hence the necessity for Britons to study this little hermit Republic, that is to say, if they desire to profit while there is yet time.'"

FRANCE AND HER "COLONIALS"

SOMEWHERE, somehow, the idea is being disseminated that black soldiers who were good enough to fight for France are for some inexplicable reason not good enough to guard France. The London *Nation* says:

It is not generally known that the French have stationed thousands of Negro troops in the Rhine province and the Palatinate. There are, I believe, something like 30,000 of them in the area occupied under the peace treaty. The bulk of these men, let it be well understood, are primitives, some of them torn from their homes under circumstances which compelled the resignation of the governor-general of French West Africa. Bar-

barism *per se* is no crime, and no subject for opprobrium. The crime is that of those who train barbarism for scientific slaughter, and who thrust barbarians—barbarians belonging to a race inspired by Nature, and for good reason, with tremendous sexual instincts—into the heart of Europe. The marvel is that the abhorrence which this policy is creating does not find more frequent expression.

* * *

The New York *Globe* affects to base its disapproval of this procedure not on prejudice but on the high moral ground that to approve is to counsel the use of mercenaries:

Whatever the reasons advanced by the French government for policing Germany with imperfectly civilized natives of Africa, any layman's conscience would condemn the action as wrong and indefensible. Not because the soldiers are Negroes, not mainly because they might be objectionable to the inhabitants of the occupied regions—though this last is probably true—but because they are, in all essentials, mercenaries in the pay of a government to which they owe no national allegiance. In the case of Constantinople, patrolled in part by British Indians and French Africans, the excuse of expediency may be sufficient. These forces were near at hand. But there are plenty of Frenchmen under arms to keep guard over the territories to the north, and it appears a gratuitous and somewhat sinister threat that irresponsible aliens should be detailed to that region.

* * *

It is a little difficult to explain why England, who lost far fewer men in the recent struggle than France, may with impunity employ colonials in the Levant. Certainly the Germans cannot complain of worse treatment than that which they themselves accorded to the inhabitants of northern France. Mariano de Cavia asks in *El Sol* of Madrid, Spain:

How are these black Senegalese who are encamped on the grounds of the University of Frankfort to the shame and chagrin of the aforesaid Chancellor—how are they conducting themselves within the Temple of Minerva? Have they profaned its lecture-halls? Have they destroyed its laboratories? Have they sacked and wrecked its library?

Just to the contrary. The Negroes have conducted themselves in direct contrast to the manner in which those great blond giants (after Nietzsche) threw themselves against Europe six years ago.

Let the inhabitants of Frankfort remind themselves of the University of Louvain and, upon seeing themselves guarded by Negroes who neither burn them, rob them or fix them on bayonets, they will be forced to accept in gratitude that which today seems to them a cause for shame. I say "seems" because the people of Frankfort, although they have lost the art of taking responsibility, have surely not lost all memory. Still very recent is the case of Louvain, where those who took on the form of barbarians were not Negroes.

* * *

E. D. Morel writes in the *Freeman* of more significant dealings of the French "militarists" with African troops:

On 30 July, 1919, conscription was decreed for all natives throughout the entire area of French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa—an area over two million square miles in extent and containing a native population estimated at just under twenty millions. A decree of 12 December, 1919, applies the West African decree to Madagascar, which covers 228,000 square miles and has a population of over three millions. The recruiting of a further 28,900 men in West Africa is now proceeding in the following proportions: Senegal, 7,000; upper Senegal—the Niger region—5,600; upper Volta, 5,600; Guinea, 4,000; Ivory Coast, 4,200; Dahomey, 2,500. From 1922 onward it is estimated that this Negro army will consist of three classes and will total 100,000. It is anticipated that Madagascar, the French West Indian Islands, the French Somali Coast and the group of islands in the Pacific will furnish among them a further 100,000 men. This, of course, does not take into account the Arab and Berber contingents from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco, which may be reckoned up another 100,000 at least. The Negro conscripts will serve three years, and two out of the three will be spent, according to the French military and colonial newspapers, in *France*. . . .

What of the distinctively European issue? For the European democracy, this militarizing of the African tropics and this introduction of African troops upon European soil is a terrific portent. The French militarists whose schemes in Europe are a menace to the world, inform us that they intend to have a standing army of 200,000 colored troops in France, of whom 100,000 will be primitive Africans. They will be used by the French militarists all over Europe in pursuance of their avowed purposes. They will garrison European towns. They will be billeted in European homes. They will kill Europeans who object to the policy of the French militarists. They will be used, no doubt, to fire upon French workingmen should these at any time come into collision with the ruling classes in France. These are some of the vistas which this policy uncovers. . . . Negroes, Malagasics, Berbers, Arabs, flung into Europe by the hundred thousand in the interests of a capitalist and militarist order. That is the prospect —nay, that is the actuality—which the forces of organized European labor have got to face, and face squarely.

EARLY AFRICAN AND MODERN ART

A COLLECTION of early African sculpture exhibited at the Chelsea Book Club, 25 Cheyne Walk, London, England, seems, according to some critics, to be the forerunner of modern art. The London *Sunday Express* opines—rather nastily—that Jacob Epstein "has still a lot to learn" from these ancient black sculptors. The article proceeds:

It seems to be undoing the work of many sedulous art critics if you call the modernist sculptors a set of incompetent plagiarists who have invented nothing new, but simply stolen their ideas from unknown long dead Ethiopians. . . . This collection represents the cream of savage art accomplished between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries.

There are wooden statues and statuettes of unknown African kings and hierophants. These are not the familiar fetishes of the ethnological galleries or the travellers' collection of grotesques, but are essentially portraits.

The chisels are unknown Negro disciples of Phidias who have cut out of the hard wood a National Portrait Gallery of the Congo swamps. Here are proud potentates, witch doctors capable of malevolent magic, women priestesses of Voodoo and Obeah. All are savage primitive decorative works, but nevertheless they are Art.

They present an accurate parallel with modern futurist sculpture. . . .

This is where the futurists, vorticists, neocubists, and the Negroes all agree. They all want to do the same thing. They want to distort all the beauty of the human form into a grotesque, deformed design or pattern. The savages' carvings show a wonderful plastic quality, and it is remarkable what a high standard their native art achieved. They have several advantages over our modern sculptors, though. There is no mock modesty about the Negroes, for one thing, and their living subjects were highly tattooed as well. They have been able to embellish their portrait statues by leaving the tattoo design in high relief, and certain holes in the structures have evidently been meant to hold artificial beards or wigs in order to give an even more lifelike representation of the deceased chief.

* * *

Mr. John Middleton Murry says in the London *Nation:*

Here we touch a *fons et origo* of what is vaguely known as modern art. There is another: the painting of Cezanne. We are beginning to know a little about Cezanne. We know a good deal less about Negro sculpture. Not for the lack of opportunity; for the British Museum contains the finest collection in the world. . . . These Negro sculptors were doing their utmost, in some cases, to represent the human form exactly, in others to express its salient plastic qualities. Some were artists, some were not. All of them were hampered to some extent by a lack of knowledge; all of them, we are inclined to believe, were fascinated by the problem of rendering the head. That was to them more important than anything else. With the rest of the body they dealt summarily, with one remarkable exception, the figure of a Dog-headed God, where the arms are rendered with surprising mastery and the figure from the waist up is indubitably beautiful. . . .

There are many strange conventions to be seen in this exhibition; but the only one which seems to me to be triumphantly successful is that which is employed to render the face in the Dog-headed God and the Ceremonial Mask. The face is conceived as a single, slightly carved surface stretching from the eyes to the raised mouth. It is impossible to describe; but I cannot help feeling that it is a plastic discovery of the first importance.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED GEORGIA

THE Atlanta *Independent* says:

The population of the State of Georgia is approximately, white—1,700,000; colored, 1,300,000—colored people constituting approximately 44 per cent of the whole population.

	For White Youth	For Colored Youth
Maintenance State University	$ 75,000.00	Nothing
Extension Agricultural College....	20,000.00	Nothing
Georgia School of Technology	110,000.00	None
12 District Agricultural Schools ...	180,000.00	None
North Georgia Agricultural College	26,500.00	None
State Medical College	35,000.00	None
State Normal School	70,000.00	None
Georgia Normal and Industrial College	97,500.00	None
South Georgia Normal College.....	35,000.00	None
Georgia Agricultural and Industrial College (Wright, principal), Savannah		$10,000.00
Georgia Agricultural Industrial Normal Teachers' College (Holley, Principal), Albany		5,000.00
Total	$649,000.00	$15,000.00

The New Beford, Mass. *Sunday Standard* considers:

The problem of Negro education is the problem of the education of a nation in the practice of justice.

That the Negroes are not getting justice at the hands of very many communities of the South needs only this one piece of evidence to prove—that the per capita expenditure in public school teachers' salaries in Georgia for instruction of white children, six to fourteen years of age, is about six times the per capita expenditure for teaching colored children of the same ages. This is on the authority of the Georgia State Bureau of Education, which further says that "the only provision made by the State for agricultural, industrial, higher and normal schools was, up to 1917, an appropriation of $8,000 toward the Georgia State Agricultural and Mechanical school, largely supported by federal funds. Negro teachers in rural districts are poorly trained, the houses are in bad condition, and in the black belt they are inadequate for the masses of Negroes who live on plantations.

With this the acknowledged situation in one of the recognized more progressive Southern States, exact figures are not needed to show how far less than justice the southern Negroes are receiving in the matter of education.

At other points justice lapses before the equitable degree. Conditions justify the statement that "this is a crucial time for the Negroes of the United States; the next few years are freighted with possibilities of progress or of disaster."

THE NEGRO PRESS SPEAKS

ON THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON writes in the New York *Age:*

News despatches of May 22 from Washington state that the House Judiciary committee had reported out an "Anti-Lynching Law" and had it placed on the calendar for early consideration. This is the result of the organized and persistent effort which has been going on for nearly a year to have Congress pass a Federal law regarding lynching.

Of course, the reporting out of the bill does not mean that it is certain that it will become a law; but it is an important step, in that it places the measure before Congress, where it must be discussed and voted up or down. The mere fact that an anti-lynching bill is before Congress ought to have some effect on those sections where lynching is a pastime.

Colored organizations and individuals throughout the country should immediately take the initiative in a supreme effort to lift the Anti-Lynching Bill over this third hurdle. They should at once telegraph and write to their representatives in Congress urging them to support this bill, and they should get as many white organizations and individuals as possible to do likewise.

It will be very effective if the women in those states where women have the vote write personal letters to their Congressmen urging the passage of this law; *there is nothing to which a Congressman from a suffrage state listens more attentively than to a request from a woman voter.*

People and press should get behind this matter and push it to the finish. *We must not let the Anti-Lynching Bill die where it is, after getting it so far.*

* * *

ON NEGRO FARMERS

A "back to the farm" movement is advocated by the Richmond, Va., *St .Luke's Herald:*

City life is working havoc with the race. This deplorable fact is true in the South and North alike. Many of our finer types are criminally destroyed by the brilliant though vicious attractions found in all of the larger civic centers in the country. The victims may be counted in the thousands. The result is demoralizing and perceptably lowers the physical and moral stamina of the entire race. . . .

Farm life in the North is attractive in that its social prospects are on a level with its compensating advantages. This is proven by the existence of prosperous and progressive farming groups of the race in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and even in the Dakotas.

The cities have their attractive features but don't overlook the profit and health of farm life in the North. It is one hundred per cent. real.

* * *

ON THE E. CONFERENCE

The Baltimore, Md., *Afro-American* discusses the significance of the M. E. Conference held recently at Des Moines:

Of the 850 delegates attending the conference just seventy-seven of them are colored, two being from Liberia. Without the help of the better thinking element in the church, the motion for colored bishops would have failed in this conference, just as it has failed in every conference of the past twenty-five years. But it did not fail. It went over with a record vote.

This vote carries with it more than is evident on the surface. It is an announcement to the Methodist-Episcopal Church South, that the Methodist Episcopal Church North will not compromise on the color question. With the conference voting for colored bishops, the conference knows that the Southern Branch of Methodism will be more than ever opposed to unification. Yet knowing this thing, and ardently wishing for a united church North and South, the Conference deliberately voted for colored bishops over colored churches.

The Horizon

COMPILED BY MADELINE G. ALLISON

EDUCATION

AMONG 10 men chosen at Brown University in the Preliminary Trial for the Varsity Debating Team, is Louis L. Redding, a graduate of the colored Howard High School, Wilmington, Del.

¶ In the Dartmouth-Columbia meet in New York, J. A. Shelburne, a Negro sprinter of Dartmouth, won the 100 and the 220 yard dashes.

¶ Among two Harvard Historical Studies to go for third impressions is "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States" by W. E. B. DuBois. The book contains 335 pages and is listed at $2.00.

¶ Dr. E. E. Just of the Department of Zoology and Physiology at Howard University has received the first grant to be made by the National Research Council to a Negro scientist. Dr. Just is a graduate of Dartmouth.

¶ Naurice N. Francis is the first Negro to receive a degree from Illinois College of Chiropody.

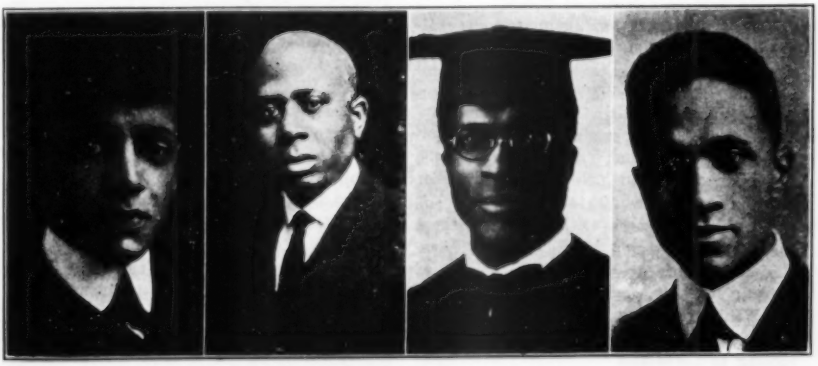
¶ F. Eugene Corbie, a colored student of DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, won first prize in the inter-scholastic oratorical contest held at Swarthmore College and was awarded the *Phi Kappa Psi* cup.

¶ A colored fraternity, the *Alpha Phi Alpha*, has for the first time in the history of Ohio University had charge of the convocation. A large number of students and visitors, white and colored, were present.

¶ The State Organization of Teachers of Colored Children of New Jersey has held its annual meeting at Camden, N. J., with 200 teachers present. A feature of the organization is the development of Study Centers where teachers study together their problems. The meeting next year will be held in Atlantic City. W. R. Valentine, Principal of the Bordentown Industrial School, was re-elected president.

¶ Because of the clause prohibiting Negroes from membership in fraternities at the University of Pennsylvania, colored students have formed the Daniel H. Williams Surgical and Oral Society in honor of this well known Negro physician. Russell Nelson is president.

¶ Mr. Benjamin G. Brawley of Morehouse College has been on leave of absence to visit Liberia and to report on the condition of Monrovia College to the American Coloni-



WINSTON T. McGEHEE
LL.B., Kent

JOSEPH BIGGS
LL.B., Indiana

GEORGE A. MUNDY
LL.B., Western Reserve

EARL B. DICKERSON
LL.B., Chicago

VASHTI C. MAXWELL
A.B., Brown
Executive Secretary of Gicharbu Club of Girls in New York, for whom a committee is endeavoring to secure a clubhouse. The organization is non-sectarian, self-governing and hopes to be self-supporting.

zation Society. He was accompanied by his wife and has just returned to America.

¶ Virginia Union University debating team is winner of the triangular debate with Wilberforce and Lincoln. The subject was, "Resolved: That Compulsory Arbitration Should Become a National Policy".

¶ The Y. M. C. A. has an unexpended balance of $5,000,000 which was raised for educational work during the war work campaign, $2,000,000 of which has been appropriated for use in 1920. Ex-servicemen having honorable discharges should communicate with the United Y. M. C. A. Schools, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, for information and scholarships.

¶ The Rev. Pezavia O'Connell, for three years pastor of Cary M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted the Deanship of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., succeeding William Pickens. Dr. O'Connell was a professor at Gammon and Howard before coming to Cleveland.

¶ Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University and Dr. Charles R. Brown of Yale University have been elected to membership on the Board of Trustees of Howard University.

POLITICS

EDWARD H. WRIGHT has been elected Committeeman in the 2nd Ward, Chicago, by a plurality of 2,906 votes. He will be the only Negro on the County Central Committee.

¶ A Negro, J. H. Blount, at Forrest City, Ark., will run for Governor as an "Independent Republican".

¶ Mrs. S. Joe Brown, a colored woman of Des Moines, was one of 7 women delegates to the Iowa State Presidential Convention of the Republican Party.

¶ Republicans of Missouri included among 8 alternates to the National Convention, a colored woman.

¶ E. Bernard Taylor of Baltimore, an alternate delegate at large to represent Maryland at the Republican National Convention, is the first Negro appointed since 1880.

THE CHURCH

FIRST Presbyterian Church, Santa Barbara, Cal., added 271 subscribers to current expenses and 165 to benevolences during last year and raised $12,648. The Rev. Clarence A. Spaulding is pastor.

¶ Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., has celebrated its 73rd reunion. It has 1600 members and 614 Sunday School pupils. During last year $20,400 was raised, of which there is a balance of $4,103.

¶ The General Conference of the A. M. E. Church has been held in St. Louis, Mo., with Congressman Dyer as a speaker. The plan of organic reunion of the A. M. E. Z., the C. M. E. and the A. M. E. Churches was adopted. Five bishops were elected: W. D. Johnson, A. J. Carey, W. Sampson Brooks, W. T. Vernon and W. A. Fountain. Bishops were assigned as follows: W. Sampson Brooks, Sierra Leone, West Africa; J. A. Johnson, Baltimore; W. D. Chappelle, S. Carolina; W. W. Beckett, Mississippi; W. D. Johnson, Texas; John Hurst, Florida; I. N. Ross, Arkansas; J. M. Connor, Canada; A. J. Carey, Tennessee; W. T. Vernon, South Africa; W. A. Fountain, South America. The resolution granting equal suffrage to women, which carries with it the right to elect and be elected trustees as well as to be elected to the electoral college where delegates are elected to the general conference, was adopted. The Committee on Revision of the Discipline reported a pension

fund to be under the Financial Department, by which widows, orphans and superannuated ministers will be paid direct from that department instead of by the annual conferences. Ministerial salaries were raised for presiding elders to $1,800; for married elders, $1,200; and unmarried ministers, $700.

¶ The Rev. Drs. Robert E. Jones and Matthew W. Clair were elected bishops by the M. E. Conference at Des Moines, marking the first appointment of colored bishops in this denomination.

¶ The A. M. E. Z. Conference in session at Knoxville, Tenn., adopted the vote for unification with Brazil, South America, which adds 200,000 members and 300 churches. Dr. John W. Wood and the Rev. P. A. Wallace were elected bishops.

¶ The A. M. E. Z. Church has passed its quota 41% in the Interchurch World Movement drive, having collected $300,000 instead of $212,000.

¶ The Rev. R. D. Merchant has been pastor of First Baptist Church at Coolwell, Va., for 44 years.

¶ Antioch Baptist Church, Cleveland, is the first of that denomination to reach its quota,—$21,494, in the Interchurch World Movement campaign. The Rev. H. C. Bailey is pastor.

MEETINGS

THE 7th annual session of the Inter-State Dental Association will be held at Bayshore Hotel, Buckroe Beach, Va., July 7-9.

¶ The B. M. C. of the Morris faction of Odd Fellows will convene in New York City September 13-19. The organization represents a membership of 600,000 and it is expected that 20,000 delegates and visitors will be present.

MUSIC AND ART

THE colored Quality Amusement Corporation has acquired control of the Putnam Theatre in Brooklyn, N. Y.

¶ The Varsity Dramatic Society of New York University has accepted "The Return", a one act play by a Negro student, Edwin J. Morgan, for production.

¶ Alice M. Pettyjohn, of Amherst, Mass., a soprano, is having successful recitals at San Antonio, Tex. Miss Pettyjohn has studied at Oberlin and the New England conservatories.

¶ "Golden Crown" and "Standin' in de Need o' Prayer", Negro spirituals, have been sung by Oscar Seagle, baritone, for the Columbia Company.

¶ The Quality Amusement Corporation has accepted for production a drama, "The Racial Tangle", by Henry F. Downing. The corporation and Mr. Downing are colored.

¶ Sagaston St. Pierre, a 1920 colored graduate of the Henderson School of Oratory, in New York City, presented several numbers on the program.

¶ Wilbur P. Johnson, Bachelor of Music from Syracuse University, has given a recital at St. Phillips Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. W. Carman Hardy was accompanist.

¶ Cleota Collins, soprano, and Louie Jones, violinist, have appeared in recitals at St. John's Church, Cleveland. The afternoon concert was free for Sunday School children, over 600 of whom attended; in the evening 1,200 adults were present.

¶ The Community Musical and Sing Association of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, has given a pageant and masque at Orchestra Hall, under the direction of Mr. R. A. Austin. Twenty-four hundred dollars were raised.

¶ The choir of St. Mark's M. E. Church, of New York City, gave its annual concert at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of E. Aldama Jackson, organist and choirmaster. The program included works of the following Negro composers: S. Coleridge-Taylor, J. Rosamond Johnson, H. T. Burleigh, R. N. Dett, A. R. Grant and E. A. Jackson. Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" was used as Part II of the program, with the Misses Minnie Brown, Marianna Johnson and Ethel Clarke, and Messrs. Charles Waters and Garfield Warren Tarrant as soloists. Miss Lydia Mason and Mr. A. R. Grant were at the pianos and Melville Charlton at the organ.

THE GHETTO

IN answer to our annual inquiry as to Negro graduates, Dean Olive Thomar writes from Ohio, "Oxford College is exclusively for white women."

¶ Governor Cooper of South Carolina, speaking at the annual dinner of the Palmetto State Society, advocated the repeal of the 14th and 15th Amendments and said: "I do not approve of any further surrender of State sovereignty to the Federal Government."

¶ Four colored women are in jail at Muskogee, Okla., for refusing to ride in the Jim-Crow section of a street car.

CRIME

THE following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

Tampa, Fla., May 8, unidentified porter of the Atlantic Coast Line, shot; alleged insult to a white woman.

Beaumont, Tex., Charles Arling, flogged to death by masked men; charged with threatening a white man.

INDUSTRY

MESSRS. H. H. WILLIAMS, R. B. Bassa and J. F. Johnson, Negroes at Hastings, Fla., netted $25,000 each this spring in their Irish potato industry.

¶ Property including 26 stores and 54 apartments in the South Side of Chicago, has been purchased by Jesse Binga, a Negro banker.

¶ Negroes at Stephens, Ark., have oil land from which they have collected $75,000.

¶ At Shreveport, La., oil producing wells are on the former cotton farm of Charley Jackson, a Negro, and he is scheduled to become a millionaire. William Chatham is drawing large royalties each month as a result of oil wells on his land. The Frost Oil Company has 4 wells on land owned by William Hardy.

¶ Machinists of Oregon and Washington in convention at Tacoma, voted: Hereafter all non-whites (Negroes, Japanese, Filipinos, etc.) will be admitted on the same footing with whites.

¶ Mr. F. V. Babb, a Negro in the employ of Kriebel & Co., investment bankers in Chicago, Ill., has been promoted to manager of a colored branch which the company has established.

¶ The United Investment Company, organized last year by Negroes in Atlanta, Ga., has purchased at $100,000 a three-story structure for an office building. The company has acquired rights to several hundred thousand feet of timber and has installed its own sawmill and other machinery for producing material with which to erect homes. Mr. J. B. Long is president.

¶ The Domestic Life and Accident Insurance Company has been chartered at Louisville, Ky., by Negroes. Mr. G. P. Hughes, prime factor in the organization, has served the Standard Life, Atlanta Mutual, Mammoth Life and Fireside Mutual Insurance companies.

¶ Gordon V. Green, a Negro at Montclair, N. J., has been appointed to an $1,800 position through civil service examination in which he was first among 53 white applicants. His average was 98½%.

¶ At Louisville, Ky., Negroes are organizing the First Standard Bank; $60,000 of a $100,000 capital has been subscribed. Thirty-five members of the Organization Committee each subscribed for $1,000 to $2,500 worth of stock. Mr. W. W. Spradling is chairman of the committee.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

COLORED citizens of Richmond, Va., have bought Lakeview Park for a playground and recreation center. The Rev. W. H. Branch, pastor of Seventh Street Baptist Church, is chairman of the Board of Directors.

¶ Judge Skinner, of the Civil District Court at New Orleans, has rejected the petition of residents against the erection by Albert Fabacher of a Negro tenement in Dryades Street.

¶ The colored population of Freehold, N. J., is 250; their real estate holdings amount to $52,000.

¶ The Council of Colored Women of Richmond, Va., with a membership of 1,400, has closed a drive in which $2,500 was raised for the Community House for Colored People, and $1,000 for the salary of the colored Visiting Nurse. Mrs. Maggie L. Walker is president of the Council.

¶ Charles W. Brown at Buffalo, N. Y., has won a case of $750 against the Gaiety Theatre for discrimination.

¶ Merle Harper, a Negro of Buffalo, N. Y., who was temporarily employed as a special officer of the New York Central Railroad, has been promoted to the position of patrolman.

¶ Iola Day of the Ohio Board of State Charities, at Columbus, is making a state wide appeal for intelligent Christian homes for colored dependent children. Among these are several lads from 8 to 14 years, two girls 13 years, one bright, dark-skinned girl of 6 years and two bright, dark-skinned brothers, aged 2 and 4 years. Of 1,000 children under the care of the State, one-sixth are colored.

¶ Negroes at Hastings, Fla., own 5,000 acres of land valued at $1,500,000.

¶ Dr. Leon J. Reid, of Hastings, Fla., has been appointed Surgeon for the Clifford

Keay Lumber Corporation, a white concern that employs 300 men. Dr. Reid is a graduate of Meharry, 1916.

¶ Negro delegates, to the number of 20, at the convention of the American Federation of Musicians meeting in Pittsburgh, were denied the use of passenger elevators at Hotel William Henry; but they carried a protest to the Mayor, and the discrimination was stopped.

¶ Mayor Taylor at Wilmington, Del., has appointed Dr. Harvey Murray, head of the City Board of Health, and Harry Irons, as Health Inspector. Both appointees are Negroes.

¶ At Trenton, N. J., 4 Negroes were recently appointed to the police force, 2 Negroes as inspectors in the Ash Collection Department and a number of colored firemen are soon to be appointed.

¶ According to Dr. W. H. Wright's directory, colored people in Memphis, Tenn., have $2,000,000 in colored banks and own $8,000,000 worth of property; there are 89 physicians, 28 dentists, 17 lawyers, 4 jewelers, 76 tailors, 66 dressmakers, 20 music teachers, 2 candy manufacturers, 210 hair-dressing establishments, 130 restaurants, 107 churches, 87 barber shops, 14 undertakers, 8 drug stores, 12 taxi stands and 4 newspapers.

¶ Negro physicians have opened the Booker Washington Sanitarium in New York City and Alpha Hospital in Columbus, Ohio.

¶ In Judge Davis Freeman's court, Genevieve Lowe, a teacher in Cuyler School, has won a verdict of $537 in a Jim-Crow suit against the Savannah Electric Company. When Miss Lowe failed to obey the conductor's Jim-Crow orders, he had her arrested, causing her to be "humiliated, embarrassed and mortified".

¶ George W. Watty, John B. Cooper, John A. Matthews and John Goldsborough, Negroes at Baltimore, Md., have been appointed constables.

¶ Mrs. Lawon R. Bruce, a colored woman in New York City, has been appointed policewoman.

¶ Victor R. Daly, in New York City, formerly a Lieutenant in the 367th Infantry, has won a verdict of $300 against the "Pig and Whistle" for refusing to serve him and his party.

MR. AND MRS. CORNELIUS W. JOHNSON

¶ Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius W. Johnson at Erie, Pa., have celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The Army and Navy Auxiliary presented the couple with a gold-lined loving cup.

FRATERNITIES

SEVENTEEN candidates received the 33d degree in Masonry at the annual session of the United Supreme Council in Philadelphia. James R. Rickards, of Detroit, Mich., is Grand Commander.

¶ The Diamond Jubilee, commemorating its 75th anniversary, has been celebrated by Most Worshipful Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of New York.

¶ Pioneer and East Bay State Lodges of Elks at Boston, Mass., have amalgamated, with a membership of over 1,000. Ten Negro policemen acted as escort for the street parade, which was a part of the ceremonies.

¶ Household of Ruth No. 16 held its 21st annual session at Daytona, Fla., during May, with Mrs. Alice L. Anderson presiding. It has 5,853 financial members and funds of $31,626. After paying 99 death claims and the expense for one year, a balance of $15,029 was retained in the end treasury and $1,002 in the district treasury.

¶ Judge Isaiah Herndon, in the Circuit Court of Princeton, W. Va., has dissolved the temporary injunction against Alfred C. Goodwyn, Grand Master of Masons, and placed all costs on the plaintiff, H. B. Handley, who secured this injunction to prevent the Masons of West Virginia from using the words Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of West Virginia, A. F. & A. M. The Judge ruled that the colored Prince Hall Grand Lodge had a Masonic right to all the secret rituals, buttons, badges, etc., used by Masons.

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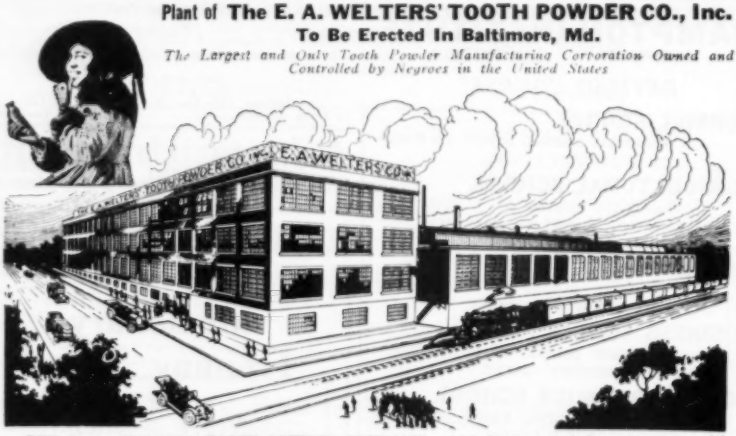

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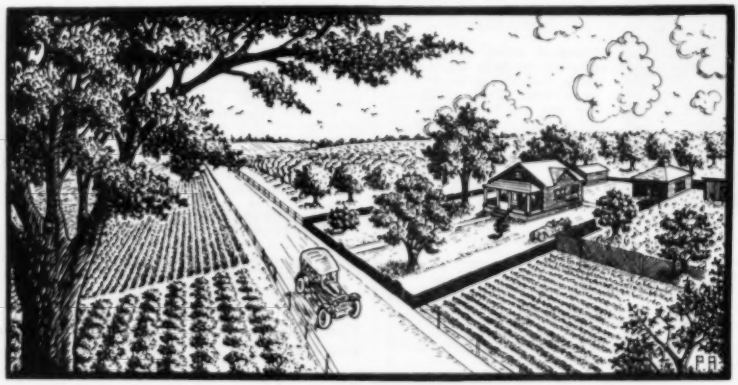

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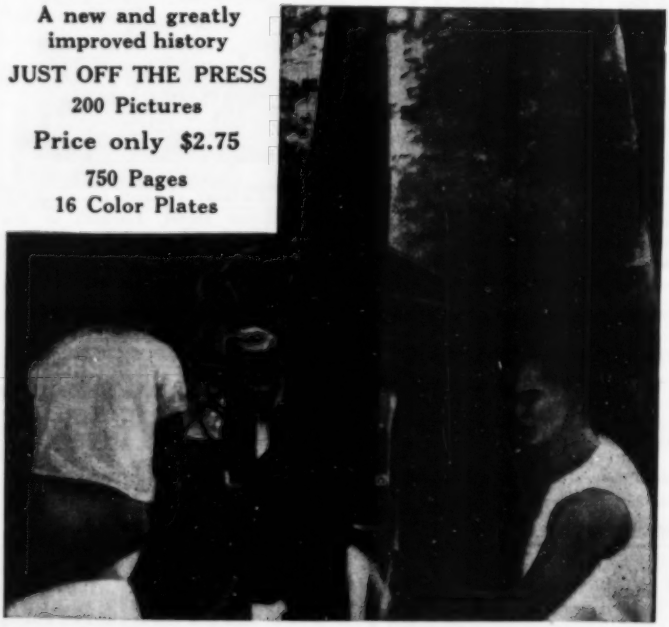

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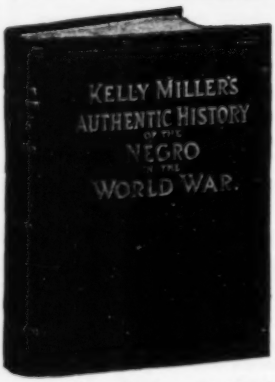

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